

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of transmitting a progressive video sequence (20) comprising steps of: interlacing the video signal (20); separating the video signal (20) into multiple streams of video signals (20); encoding the streams of video signals (20) using a plurality of encoders (304, 306); and transmitting the separate streams of encoded signals to a network.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of separating the video signal (20) into multiple streams comprises separating the video signal (20) into a stream of odd fields (32) and a stream of even fields (34).
3. A method of receiving a progressive video sequence (20) comprising the steps of: receiving separate streams of encoded signals from a network; decoding the separate streams of video signals (20) using a plurality of decoders (322, 324); de-interlacing the video signals (20) using a de-interlacer (326); and regrouping the streams to form a progressive video sequence (20).
4. The method of claim 3 wherein the progressive video sequence (20) comprises a series of video images and wherein the de-interlacer (326) reconstructs a corrupted image based on one or multiple received neighboring images.
5. The method of claim 4 wherein the de-interlacer (326) reconstructs the corrupted signal using temporal information from the received signals.
6. The method of claim 3, wherein the de-interlacer (326) reconstructs the corrupted signal using spatial and temporal information from the received signals.
7. An improved method of receiving progressive video comprising: receiving the encoded streams at a receiver (320); decoding the received streams of video; and reconstructing any portions of missing fields using de-interlacing algorithms.
8. The method of claim 7 wherein the de-interlacing algorithms employ spatial and temporal information from the received streams to reconstruct the missing fields.
9. The method of claim 8 wherein the step of separating the video comprises separating the video into a stream of odd fields (32) and a stream of even fields (34) wherein the odd fields (32) comprise odd scanning lines of the video and the even fields (34) comprise even scanning lines of the video.
10. A device for communicating a progressive video sequence (20) to a network comprising: means for interlacing the video sequence (20); means for splitting the interlaced sequence into multiple streams of signals; means for separately encoding the multiple

streams of signals; and means for transmitting the multiple streams of encoded signals over independent channels (308, 310).

11. A device for receiving a progressive video sequence (20) from a network comprising: means for receiving multiple streams of encoded signals; means for separately decoding the multiple streams of signals; means for de-interlacing the decoded streams of signals; and means for regrouping the decoded streams into the video sequence (20).

12. The device of claim 11 wherein the means for de-interlacing uses temporal information to reconstruct a corrupted signal.

13. The device of claim 11, wherein the means for de-interlacing uses spatial and temporal information from the received corrupted signals.

14. The receiver (320) of claim 11, wherein de-interlacing is performed to reconstruct a signal that was corrupted during its transmission over the network.